





## The Inauguration of President Lincoln.

## SUMMARY OF HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The utmost of good humor seems to prevail and no disturbance of importance has occurred. A large police force is stationed at the north door of the Capitol. No one but ladies and those mentioned in the programme are admitted. The Senate Chamber is handsomely furnished, with broadened chairs arranged in rows between the desks and the Senators. The entire galleries are occupied by ladies in elaborate toilets. Conspicuous among them are the ladies of the diplomatic corps who appear in full numbers. The gentlemen of the corps taking stations on the right of the Vice-President, in their full court dress of gold lace, cocked hats, small swords, etc.

Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address, tells the people of the Southern States, who are apprehensive that by the accession of a Republican administration their rights will be endangered, that there has never been any remarkable cause for such apprehension. He says: "I declare that I have no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

In regard to secession he says: "It follows from three views that no State upon its own motion can lawfully get out of the Union—that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances. I therefore consider that in view of the constitution and laws the Union is not broken; and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the constitution expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States."

Doing this I deem it to be only a simple duty on my part. I shall perfectly perform it so far as is practicable by my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner direct the country. I trust that this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it shall be forced upon the national authorities. The power conferred to me shall be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for those objects there will be no invasion. No using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States shall be great and an universal assent to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object—while the strict legal right may exist of the government to enforce the exercise of these offices. The attempt to do so would be so irritating and so clearly impracticable that I deem it better to forego for the time the use of such offices. The mails, unimpeded, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course herein indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper; and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to the circumstances actually existing, and with a view and hope of the peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective stations from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, intercourse either unofficial or hostile must continue between them. It is possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before. Can Africa make treaties better than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cannot fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional rights by amendment, or their revolutionary rights by dismember or overthrow it. The chief magistrate derives his authority from the people and they have conferred upon him to fix the terms for the reprobation of the Union. The people themselves alone can do this if they choose. But the executive has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it comes to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or more equal hope in the world?

In conclusion he says:—  
Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-citizens, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not essay you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loath to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our cords of union. The mystic chords of memory, stretched from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

The Princes and the Duke in America.  
In the House of Commons on the 6th inst. Mr. Stanley said that Her Majesty in her gracious speech had expressed her deep regret at the unfortunate differences which had arisen between the States of the American Union, and her hope that those differences would be speedily adjusted by the kind and friendly reception which had been given to the Prince of Wales during his late visit. (Hear, hear.) As the only member, perhaps, of that House who had been present, he begged to be permitted to bear his testimony to the handsome and enthusiastic reception which had been accorded to the Prince in the Canadian and the United States. The enthusiasm arose from the high respect and esteem which our

transatlantic countries felt for the Queen, and the many virtues which adorned her character. (Hear, hear.) The reception of those Englishmen who visited America at the same time was most agreeable, and induced a feeling of pride that the people there were of the same race as themselves. He hoped and trusted that the unhappy differences which now divided the States would be amicably adjusted, and he cordially echoed the iteration in the address, of those sentiments of good will which were expressed by Her Majesty in her gracious speech from the throne. (Hear, hear.)

## The Captivation of Gaeta.

(From the Times, Feb. 14.)

Gaeta is not taken. On the day that the French fleet left, the doom of the place was sealed. It is, of course, to the credit of the besieged that they have been able to protract the defence for three weeks longer, and it may be that Francis II. and his advisers have had reasons for keeping their hold on Italian territory for as long a period as possible. But the fall of the place within a limited time was certain from the day that the Sardinian fleet was free to blockade it, and the army of Cialdini could act without fear of offending the Imperial arbiter. According to news received this morning the place had been surrendered yesterday; Cialdini was already in occupation of Mount Orsorio, which commands it; and probably as we write, the last stronghold of the Bourbon King on the Italian Continent is in the hands of the Italians, and he himself is fleeing tranquilly across the Mediterranean to whatever land he has chosen for his easy and luxurious exile.

But all is not over. Francis II. has done his best and his worst, and it has delayed and not changed the event. The siege of Gaeta has been an useless and senseless conflict. Every man who has fallen during these five weary months has been murdered for the vainest of reasons—to satisfy the point of honor. We in England saw this from the first, and the Prince who has more than any one else helped to prolong the struggle must have seen it also. Those who watched the affairs of Italy from a distance know how impossible it was that the Royal power, once overthrown in the Two Sicilies, could ever be rehabilitated by the success of Gaeta. When at Palermo, 18,000 Neapolitan troops surrendered to 1,400 Garibaldians, the Government of the Bourbons crumbled to the ground in the eyes of Europe. Such an army it was justly thought must argue a political system and a ruler whom nothing could save. Ever since, the same spectacle has been continually repeated. The army, the fleet, the civil Departments, the Church, and even a portion of the Royal family, deserted to or endeavored to make terms with the enemy. The Bourbons could never be restored, for there was nothing left that they could rule. Some priests in the country districts, with the peasantry they taught, were the only Bourbon partisans left in the kingdom. Had no foreign power interfered all would have been at peace in a few weeks. But the French Emperor thought fit to show his sympathy with the Royal cause. We have been told by the *Moniteur*—and the statement has been repeated from Imperial lips—that Napoleon was actuated only by pity for one who at an early age had met with a great calamity, and that he desired only to insure the personal safety of Francis and his devoted Queen. But with all respect for the Emperor's talents, we must take leave to say that if these were his only motives his conduct was singularly ill-judged. There can be no doubt that every man in Italy, Constitutional, Republican, Ultramontane, or Royalist, has interpreted the presence of Admiral Barbery de Tinan at Gaeta as a support to the cause of the Bourbon monarchy. As soon as it was known that the French were interfering back some of the European Diplomatic Corps who had previously abandoned the fallen King. The Pope openly thanked Napoleon for his pious resistance to revolution. In Naples itself signs of a formidable Bourbon conspiracy soon appeared. There was everywhere a belief that the French were, perhaps, about to reinstate the King, and the Church hills and Danubys of Southern Italy began to reflect that it would be as well to go on the winning side. Hence treasonable movements began in the capital, headed by officers in the Neapolitan service, and summary arrests and punishment were necessarily resorted to by the authorities. The insurrections in the Abruzzi were planned and carried out by the assistance of politicians high in office in the Papal States, and the whole power of the Church in France was employed to confirm the Emperor in his supposed design of protecting the Bourbon Sovereign. Francis himself was mainly encouraged to persist by the hope that the Emperor meant ultimately to save him. He is, indeed, to be excused; for, shut up in a fortress, he knew but little of what was going forward, and perhaps thought that there was a sincere and general wish for his restoration. The loss of life and the misery which have been caused by this long struggle will stain his reputation less than that of the monarch who permitted them, knowing them to be useless.

## The Cotton Question.

Mr. Burton, the member of Parliament for Maidstone, addressed a crowded meeting at the Workingmen's Institute, upon the "Disruption of the United States, and its probable effect on the supply of cotton to England." He said that it was somewhat remarkable that we should at the same moment be looking at two moments in two leading countries—one in Italy, the junction for the first time, since the Roman Empire, of the various States into one Kingdom—the other in North America, the falling asunder of those States which had been so long joined together. The latter event was the saddest that had occurred in the present century. One fatal crime had wrought all this evil—the stain of one sin had been enough to cloud all the greatness and glory of the United States and to withhold from setting a noble example to the world—the curse of enslaving their fellow men had been strong enough to ruin all their greatness. He did not think they were likely to have the whole supply of cotton brought to a sudden termination. If the worst came to the worst, they may still expect to obtain about one-third or one-half of their present supply. Experience had shown that whenever the crop in the United States fell short, the rise in price which took place, always created a great influx from other countries. Only three years ago India furnished half as much as the United States. Egypt, Brazil, North Africa, and West Africa and many other places, would soon furnish their quota, and it was evident that in a year or two enormous resources would be opened in various parts of the world. He felt no doubt that in the long run, the prosperity of the world would be largely increased by any event that would hinder the production of cotton in the United States, and stimulate its production by free labor in other portions of the globe.

## New Advertisements.

St. Paul's Church—Stapleton F. Ramsey.  
La Saperio Candell—Rev. N. Cyr.  
Holmes & N. A. Gamble.  
List of Letters—Thomas Hendry.  
List of Letters—Newmarket.

## Subscriptions Received.

On New Era's last announcement, up to March 1, 1861.  
John Graham 7s 6d, Jas. P. Taylor 7s 6d, Robt. Davidson 6s 6d, John Taylor 7s 6d, John Taylor 7s 6d, Andrew Davis 6s, Charles Reid 7s 6d, Peter Davis 7s 6d, J. Pegg 7s 6d, Seth Ashton 5s, Stephen Wallis 7s 6d, Robert Robinson 7s 6d, J. S. Wilkin 7s 6d, Jas. McGinlay 6s 6d, Watson Walker 6s, Chas. Hambley 12s 6d, Wm. Moon 7s 6d, P. W. Edwards 7s 6d, B. Dunham 15s, B. Hughes 7s 6d, R. S. Winter 7s 6d, M. Johnston 21s 2d, S. Welford 15s, R. N. Peterson 15s.

## Train Time—Newmarket.

Express Train	Moving South.	8:40 a.m.
Mail Train	do.	8:55 a.m.
Mail Train	Moving North.	9:10 a.m.
Express Train	do.	9:55 a.m.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 8, 1861.

## General Summary.

The City of Toronto are publishing the *Legislative* for certain amendments to the *Municipal Act*. We find the following resolution printed in the report of proceedings of last meeting—"Coun. Res. moved, to the effect, that as Mr. J. B. Robinson, M. P., is a supporter of the present Government, the amendments be placed in his hands for presentation to the Legislature. Carried—yeas 11; nays 4."

The Grand Trunk Auditors have reported, from which we learn that instead of the Company realizing a profit of \$1,472,119, as set forth by Ross & Co., to deceive, apparently, the English capitalists, they actually sustained a loss of \$1,003,491. The *Montreal Gazette* says—the accounts were falsified "either through culpable ignorance or Hudsonian cunning." To understand the full force of the above remark, we have only to say, the *Gazette*, hitherto, has been a faithful blisk and its supporter of Grand Trunk interests, from the beginning. The evidence of corruption is now so barefaced, that it can break it in silence no longer.

A communication appears elsewhere to-day complaining of the manner in which the census is being taken in the Township of King. We do not pretend to understand the cause of the delinquency complained of by our correspondent; the information, however, is reliable. We have been waiting anxiously for the appearance of Mr. Gamble's return of the County; but up to the present nothing has appeared relative to our population or other statistical information. Like everything else that city gentlemen have to do in connection with the county—the matter seems to have been grossly neglected. No census papers were made use of in any of the Municipalities; and in some cases, if reports be true, the enumerators guessed the returns, for convenience sake.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY PHYSICIAN, OR DOMESTIC GUIDE TO HEALTH, by JOHN KING, M.D., in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. The above is a very elaborate medical work, of some eleven or twelve hundred pages—on the Eclectic principle—and is admitted to be the best of the kind now before the public. Dr. King deserves well of his fellowmen for preparing in a compact and concise form a work of such importance and value—the want of which has been much felt for years. We make no doubt it will, to a considerable extent, supersede other books of a like character now before the public. The Agent for Whitechurch, Mr. R. T. Steel, is now canvassing the Township, and we would recommend all who favor the Eclectic practice, to secure Dr. King's "Domestic Guide to Health." Price, on delivery, 65¢.

R. H. SMITH, Esq., has laid before us the Annual Report of the "Canada Landed Credit Company." This company was established to receive money from Great Britain in sums of from £50 to £1,000, and invest the same on mortgage of real estate in Canada West, yielding to the lender a clear 6 per cent per annum interest, without his having any care or anxiety with regard to the security. It will be observed, therefore, that every responsibility attending a mortgage is assumed by the Company. The value of the securities is stated to be 31 times greater than the amount of money lent. The amount of stock subscribed is \$622,150; amount paid, \$33,720; sum borrowed, \$33,336; invested and secured by mortgage, \$35,000; and the value of real estate under mortgage, \$339,661. The company loans money at 5, 7 and 10 years—interest payable half-yearly.

## We understand the Road and Bridge.

Committee have had under consideration the propriety of opening up Timothy to Prospect Street. No doubt it is desirable to open up the streets of the village as fast as possible; but we very much question the propriety of using funds in opening new streets, when the principal thoroughfares are in a very dilapidated condition. During the recent frost, it was impossible for pedestrians and dangerous for horses to pass along the town line between the Depot and the Foundry of Mr. Sykes; and the same may be said of Mill Street, where the stream from the Factory crosses the road. We must confess, it does appear to us to be the more prudent course to ascertain the cost of necessary improvements on principal streets, before undertaking new obligations. The opening up of Timothy street would be an accommodation to the Common School and the friends of the Methodist Church, it is true; but will afford very little advantage to the business community generally. Besides, if the Council decide (and we are persuaded they should) it stands them in hand to husband their resources until that question is decided.

## Bradford Chronicle.

This journal has been resuscitated, and comes to hand, in its former size and style. Bradford and the surrounding country, ought to support a local journal richly; and we trust, now that they have felt the want of it for a time, they will see the necessity of supporting the *Chronicle* with increasing energy. We slip the following extract from the leading article in last week's issue:—  
"As we say in our Prospect, our politics are 'Reform.' We would add that we are Conservative also. For to preserve that which

is good and advantageous, and make reforms which they are regarded as a view of the matter which all agree upon. Difference in only arises when we come to determine what institutions or laws are worth conserving, and wherein reforms are required. It is undoubtedly true, however, that in all countries the term Reform, or Liberal, has been applied to the men of Progress—to those who have battled for the political and social improvement of a community, and for the enfranchising and political well-being of the masses. It is in this sense that we use the word. For we consider there is little in the present attitude of parties in Canada to merit the distinctive names of Conservative and Reform. We see men now calling themselves Conservatives, who are in reality public and extreme constitutional changes, and old Reformers fraternizing with old Tories for the spoils of office, it is time to conclude that the old landmarks of parties have disappeared, and that at present we are in a political chaos which time alone can bring to some degree of order. It is, however, believing, that a political millennium is yet in existence in Canada, we consider that we yet great room for progressive improvements in our government institutions and laws."

## Commerce of Newmarket.

In the very valuable commercial report, which lately appeared in the *Globe*, showing the trade of Toronto, we find the following table, giving the number of barrels of flour and bushels of wheat shipped from the various stations of the Northern R. R.:

	WHEAT.	FLOUR.
Thornhill	23,115	3,145
Kanata	12,021	1,615
King	2,216	16,409
Newmarket	16,665	73,885
Holland Landing	6,916	85,100
Bradford	1,449	155,103
Leithville	210	33,942
Hell Zwart	2,728	1,244
Barrie	6,747	1,244
Sundridge	129	654
Northwindsor	2,307	21,243
Collingwood	11,847	52,331
Totals	16,618	375,038

From the above it will be seen that Newmarket and Bradford altogether exceed any other station on the line; but since the appearance of the above however, we made application to Mr. Dudley, the Station-Master at Newmarket, to ascertain the correctness of the above figures and obtain other particulars in regard to the shipping trade of the locality—who has kindly furnished us with the following:—

Total bushels during the year 1860. 17,490  
Total bushels wheat do. 61,659  
From the above it will be seen there were 825 bbls. shipped to Toronto more than we get the credit of, and besides this we find there were 26 bbls. forwarded to way stations, making a total of 17,516 bbls., or equal to about 87,000 bushels of wheat. Add to these figures 81,659 bushels shipped in bulk, and we have 168,659 bushels; and upwards of 5000 bushels more than was shipped from any other station on the Northern Railroad.

From the above it is evident Newmarket stands without a rival, as a depot for wheat—the staple of the country—and affords room for congratulation, in view of the past. In 1853, the first year we had the advantages of the Railroad, scarcely a load of wheat was purchased for shipment, and very little indeed for manufacturing purposes over and above home consumption. The contrast is a pleasing one, and promises much for the future, while at the same time, it affords some faint idea of our commercial progress as a village.

But this is not all: from the Station Master's report before us, we find there were 4379 bushels of Barley; 1799 bushels of Peas; 4864 bushels of Oats; about 500 bushels of Potatoes; 110 Car Loads of Lumber, &c.; 95,152 lbs. weight of pork, beef, &c.; twelve or fifteen thousand lbs. of wool, besides raw hides, also shipped from this place; while under the heads of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Goods—embracing merchandise and manufactures, there were between 16,000 and 17,000 tons. Of the total value of our manufactures, the census returns show we have \$210,790 "capital invested in business, in real and personal estate;" and that the annual product of manufactures &c., amounts \$450,199. These figures are not made for a purpose, but are compiled from authentic and reliable sources.

In this connection, it is pleasing to note the success of the Northern R. R. From the report issued by the Toronto Board of Trade we learn the total earnings for 1860 amounted to \$333,240.05cts.—being an increase over the preceding year of \$90,253.32 cts. The road is 95 miles in length—thus giving 63,507 as the average earnings per mile, or an increase of \$950 per mile over the previous year. What is most gratifying, this report says—"the local freight earnings have been the principal source of the increased business."

It is computed that not less than eighteen million feet of lumber alone were shipped from the various stations—of which Newmarket contributed about 100 car loads.

It is impossible for us to arrive at anything like a definite idea, as to the amount of goods imported by our merchants; but from all the information we can gather it is likely \$300,000 worth is quite within the mark of last year's operations. The raw material used (exclusive of fuel) in manufactures, according to the census return, amounts to \$162,394; while the annual products are given at \$456,199. Should Newmarket continue to increase for the next five years, in the same ratio as during the past five, it will be altogether the most important town on the Northern Railroad.

We are unable, this week, to give the figures showing our traffic with the way stations; but from statistics before us, we learn that it amounts to a very considerable item, and serves to show that Newmarket is the centre of a very large country trade.

## Rumored Changes.

A Western Ministerial paper gives publicity to the following rumors,—with how much truthfulness remains to be seen:—  
"That the Hon. Sir Allan N. MacNab will be appointed Governor of the Barbadoes; vice the Hon. Francis Hincks to be promoted to the Governorship of Jamaica."

"That the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet will accept the office of Chancellor, vice the Hon. William Hume Blake, resigned. That the Hon. Alexander Campbell, Legislative Coun-

## The Double Majority Question.

Some time since several Western journals entered upon the discussion of this question with a good deal of earnestness, and since the publication of the speech delivered by the member for North York, at the recent demonstration in this constituency, on this point, it has again been revived. "A few years ago we entertained strong notions that the adoption of this principle, by the Legislature, would prove a panacea for many of the ills of the body politic; but a more careful and dispassionate consideration of the question has led us to a different conclusion; and although, by inference, the remarks of our member would lead one not paying strict attention to the general argument, to suppose that that gentleman looked with favor, to some extent at least upon its practicability; yet, we were under the impression, he merely desired to show some change was necessary. We candidly confess our obtuseness to discover any real practical good to result from its adoption, for the simple reason that, the Legislature would speedily be brought to what is usually termed a dead-lock. Let us examine the question, according to the present relative position of parties. Mr. Cartier commands a majority of the Lower Canada portion of the House, and Mr. Brown of Upper Canada. In order, therefore, to carry out this principle it would be necessary for Mr. McDonald and his Western colleagues to resign, and for Mr. Brown and his friends to join Mr. Cartier in the Administration. These two men differ in very many essential points of state policy, and hence could not work together without the abrogation of professed cherished principles and abuse of the very confidence which made them leaders in their respective sections.

Again, taking the House as at present constituted, should the existing Administration introduce a measure calculated to affect Upper Canada, and a majority from the West be opposed to it, the Ministry would have to resign. Suppose then Mr. Brown was called upon to form an Administration and he should select Mr. Dorian and other gentlemen from the Lower Canada Opposition, holding constant views with himself, the majority from that section would at once vote non-confidence, and in obedience to the Double Majority principle, they in turn, would be compelled to retire from the Ministerial benches. Here a difficulty presents itself under existing circumstances that cannot be overcome; and the principle of which we have been speaking, instead of proving a radical cure for our state ills, would lead to confusion.

True, in the earlier days of Responsible Government it worked well—but the widespread dissatisfaction, not to say almost open hostility, existing between the two sections of the Province, renders it totally inoperative and impracticable at the present time.—These differences of origin, institutions, sentiments and interests have grown with our growth; and although it is to be lamented, no doubt the legislation of the past few years, particularly under the regime of Cartier-Macdonald & Co., has tended rather to foster than allay or remove those causes of difference. It was no doubt this view of the case that led Mr. Wilson into the general argument that "some change was necessary"—some system of government should be devised, in order to restore harmony, increase confidence, and remove the agitation and almost universal dissatisfaction at present prevailing.

## Fatal and Mysterious Casualty.

Last week we briefly noticed the painful and mysterious death of Mr. George A. Howard, Commission Merchant of Toronto, whose body was found in the Toronto Bay on the 10th ult. The unfortunate deceased was brother to Mr. Wm. Howard of Toronto and also of our friends, the Messrs. Howards Merchants, Sharon.

As deceased had formed a considerable acquaintance in this section, who will read with interest any additional particulars, we have obtained the following facts for publication, supplied us by a gentleman present at the inquest.

On the evening of the 12th December, 1860, deceased left his store on Yonge Street informing his brother William that he purposed calling upon a Mr. Francis—a person with whom he was acquainted. Mr. Howard requested him to delay as little time as possible, one of the brothers being in the city at that time, and purposed leaving the following day, would like to see him. The deceased said he would be home shortly, and so they parted. The last thing they ever exchanged with each other, as they separated the one to return to his home and his family and the other to visit his friend. This was the last time deceased was ever seen alive by any of his brothers.

The relatives of deceased instituted unceasing enquiries to find out if any of his friends had received information of his whereabouts; but with no success, further than that he had called at the Boarding House of Mr. Francis on that evening, and that he afterwards was in company with a friend of his who said he had parted with the deceased, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock on the night in question, in the most agreeable and friendly manner. They also learned that during the time he was on a visit to his Brothers in this locality deceased became acquainted with a young man who left here, as was understood, to go to the Western States, and that he was desirous that deceased should accompany him. As he was on or about that time in Toronto on his way to Tennessee, it was supposed by the friends of the deceased, that he had probably seen this person and had decided on accompanying him. His Brothers were anxious he should not leave there, as they feared his youth and inexperience might lead him into difficulty. Deceased being aware of the opposition of his relatives the latter concluded he had feared to mention his determination to them, as their persuasions would probably have prevailed upon him to relinquish the decision he had come to, and

supposed he had accordingly gone West, believing they would likely hear from him in the course of a short time. Had it not been for these considerations and a due regard for the injury a young man's character would sustain for stability, who was just verging into manhood, who had recently commenced business, and whose credit the Brothers were naturally anxious to establish, they would have instituted more searching enquiries at the time he was first missed which might have resulted in a more certain conclusion as to how or by what means the deceased met his unfortunate and mysterious death. But Time, with unremitting, firm, and noiseless tread, may read aside the veil that now covers his fate in gloom. The verdict of the jury at the inquest was, "found drowned." Deceased was a promising young man; about twenty-one years of age; of a generous and affable disposition, and his mind was well stored with good and useful knowledge.

As may be expected, the relatives and friends of the deceased are thrown into the most grievous distress, through this serious affliction—one of the most melancholy of the kind, it has been our painful duty to record.

## President Lincoln's Inaugural.

In another column will be found a synopsis of the Inaugural Address delivered by the newly elected President of the United States. At Washington. From this address we can form some idea of the policy of the incoming Administration with regard to the present crisis, and the course they intend to pursue to lay the existing feverish state of excitement and insecurity in the Southern part of the Republic. We regard this speech as emphatically conservative, and at the same time rather conciliatory. No doubt it will have a good effect at the South, and may lead to calm and intelligent reflection.

Mr. Lincoln upholds the doctrine of Secession, and affirms his determination to administer the Federal laws—although he does not wish to be understood as making this assertion in a menacing manner towards the South. He appears to care very little whether the seceders send representatives to Congress or not, so long as they allow the Federal Government to collect the Revenue—carry on postal arrangements, and do not interfere with Federal property. We hope Mr. Lincoln will prove equal to the trying emergency of the duties before him, and that he may be surrounded by constitutional advisers with sufficient wisdom to avert the danger and escape the horrors of civil war and commotion.

From all accounts, the state of public feeling—the dread and insecurity—the suspense—the misery and want prevailing at the South is truly alarming; and had not the Federal Government been in the hands of secret fanatics bent on abettors of secession, and had the right leaders had to deal with men possessing the indomitable will of some few who have filled the Presidential Chair, there would have been an end to secession long since, and its prompt receipt the kind offices of Jack Ketch.—Mr. Lincoln is, in every trying and embarrassing circumstances—and to avert the danger before him will require much wisdom, prudence and strong resolution. How his remarks will be received South, will be known in a few days; and whatever it is to be done, will speedily follow.

## Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

## Dear Hunting near Pine River.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—Many of my friends among whom your valuable paper circulates have been making enquiries as to whether I intended to publish an account of my hunting expedition, and wished me particularly to do so. To gratify them may I ask the insertion of the following in your columns.

In the month of November last Mr. Charles Sheppard, of the Golden Lion Inn, Yonge Street, and myself, proceeded to the banks of Pine River to commence our hunting for the season. The count did not fall in early as we had hoped and for eleven days we were kept in anxious expectation, so anxious that we might fly have been compared to the hungry wolves waiting to devour their prey. On Nov. 23rd, there fell about three inches of snow, and we went to our work in earnest on the following day, as will appear from the fact that Mr. Sheppard shot four and myself five deer. The count did not fall in early as we had hoped and for eleven days we were kept in anxious expectation, so anxious that we might fly have been compared to the hungry wolves waiting to devour their prey. On Nov. 23rd, there fell about three inches of snow, and we went to our work in earnest on the following day, as will appear from the fact that Mr. Sheppard shot four and myself five deer. The count did not fall in early as we had hoped and for eleven days we were kept in anxious expectation, so anxious that we might fly have been compared to the hungry wolves waiting to devour their prey. On Nov. 23rd, there fell about three inches of snow, and we went to our work in earnest on the following day, as will appear from the fact that Mr. Sheppard shot four and myself five deer.

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## Important from the South.

## ACTION OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune—Anti-Confederate.

Montgomery, March 3, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States has in session here comprises the ablest and most conservative men of the Cotton States. It is seldom that men of such character and such calibre are found at the head of a revolution.

The prevailing sentiment is an earnest desire for peace with the United States, and for an amicable adjustment of all questions relating to fortifications, custom houses, mints, and with entire regard to the obligations of national good faith.

At the same time there is a fixed and inviolable determination to maintain the permanency of the Confederation at all hazards, at whatever cost and without at all times any extremity to which circumstances may render it necessary to go for that purpose.

The propositions of the Washington Peace Congress will not even be taken into consideration here; and no agent will be allowed to be admitted to the Congress.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederacy is now being elaborated, in order to be submitted to the Congress and the States.

It is enabled, in advance, to state some of its important features. It will provide that the South of the United States shall be established by the power of Congress or of the Northern States ever to abolish it, or to say any interference with the rights it confers.

The idea which has prevailed to some extent in South Carolina, that only Slave States can be admitted to the Confederacy, is repudiated by the controlling men, and by the majority of the Congress. The Constitution will provide for the admission of Free States of course with suitable guarantees.

Full powers will be given to the Congress to levy duties on imports and exports. The tariff recently enacted will immediately be amended and will probably be made to impose an export duty of one per cent on cotton, to bacon and rice.

The duties on most imports will be fixed at two per cent and these rates will be made to take effect on January 1, 1862.

Meats, bread-stuffs, tea, coffee and jewelry will be admitted free.

From Washington.

Washington, March 1.—Isaiah Hays and Holmes have resigned from the marine corps, and are going south.

Lieut. Bayley and Montgomery of the artillery have resigned and are going south. Republican members of the Ohio Senate unanimously recommended Colfax for Postmaster General.

The following abstract of the amendment to the act for the rendition of fugitives from labor passed in the House today:

Every person arrested shall be produced before the court, judge or commissioner, for the State or territory where the arrest is made, such court to proceed to hear and consider the same publicly, and if such court, judge, or commissioner is of opinion that the person arrested owes labor or service to claimant according to the laws of the State or territory and has been taken therefrom, he shall deliver to claimant or agent a certificate of such facts, and if such fugitive avers that he is free, such aversment shall be entered on the certificate, and the fugitive shall be delivered to the marshal, to be delivered to the marshal of the State from which the fugitive is ascertained to have fled, who shall produce the said fugitive before one of the judges of the Circuit Court for the last mentioned State, who shall cause a jury to be impaneled to try whether said fugitive owes labor or service, the fugitive being entitled to the aid of counsel and to process for procuring evidence at the cost of the United States, and upon such finding, or returned to the place whither arrested, or to the expense of the Government. If the judge is not satisfied with the verdict, he may cause another jury to try forthwith, whose verdict shall be final.

The section also imposes a fine of \$1,000 on the marshal if he does not fulfil the duty assigned to him.

Section two enacts that no citizen shall be compelled to aid the marshal or owner in the capture unless he is employed for capture from the marshal, also fixing the fee to the commissioner at \$10.

Howland and the Fishery Treaty.

The Leader says:—During the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Hays, leader of the Newfoundland opposition, in the Legislative Assembly, quoted from this journal the announcement that it was not the intention of the British Government to submit the new Fishery Treaty entered into with France to the Legislature of that Province. Without any other or official information on the subject before it, the House of Assembly unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved—That the House has learned with surprise and alarm that the proceedings of the Confederation in the course of negotiation between Great Britain and France on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries are not to be submitted to the assent of the colony.

Resolved—That such a procedure on the part of Her Majesty's Government would be a violation of the pledge given by Mr. Lambton in his despatch dated March 1857, in which it is declared "That the consent of the people of Newfoundland is regarded by Her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial rights."

Resolved—That this pledge, which has been solemnly given by the Colonial Ministry, cannot be withdrawn without a breach of faith on the part of the British Government toward the North American colonies, and would necessarily awaken a strong feeling of indignation in the breasts of those communities of our colonial subjects.

Resolved—That we most fervently pray the Imperial Government not to disturb the sacred right of the Colonists in the matter in question, for apart from its injustice, we should deeply regret the stain it would inflict on the honor of the Imperial cause.

Resolved—That an address embodying the foregoing resolutions be prepared and forthwith transmitted to Her Majesty's Government and that copies be sent to the Legislature of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island for their information.

Resolved—That if it should seem necessary, the question should be brought before the House of Commons, in order that no means should be left untried for the vindication of our colonial rights.

The Lake Superior Miner states that a single mass of copper, weighing 18,000 lbs (about six and a half tons) was lately taken from the National mine, being about twelve hundred pounds heavier than any previous mass obtained for shipment.

## Death of the Rev. Cornelius Plummer.

Another of our esteemed fathers in the ministry has passed away. Father Plummer's heart was in his Master's work until the last. It was not the smallest of his dying consolations that his children were seeking the home above, and were likely to join him there.

From the Meridian Economist we copy the following notice of his death:—

"It is with deep and heart-felt regret we have to record the death of that most excellent man, whose name heads this notice. The late Mr. Plummer died at his residence, at this place, on Sunday, the 10th inst., in the 74th year of his age, and about the 44th year of his ministry in connection with the Wesleyan Church. His life will be sincerely felt by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. Although Mr. Plummer had reached a ripe old age, up to a short time before his last illness, which continued only about a week, he was comparatively active and devoted to the good work which had so long secured his undivided attention."

He was one of the most generous, kind and sympathetic of men and devoted much of his time to visiting the sick. In the pulpit he was plain, forcible, and effective, and always listened to with attention and respect. Mr. Plummer was a native of New Jersey, and came to Canada at the early age of fifteen, in company with his uncle, Mr. Cluine. He was familiar with the settlement in Madeline at this early date, 1799, and always cherished a vivid recollection of the hardships and privations of the pioneers of that day. He leaves seven children, five sons and two daughters, and a wife aged and feeble, whose life has also been devoted to doing good. To such of our fathers and mothers, the pioneers of our country and its civilization, we are deeply indebted; and it is to be feared that we too often want until they are gone before we fully consider their work or appreciate their services. On Sunday last, in accordance with an expressed desire of the deceased, his funeral services were held in this place by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson.

An Ambassador from the Southern Confederacy.

New York, March 4.—Letters from Montgomery received in Washington say that a special envoy left the former place several days ago for the Federal capital and is supposed to be now there. He is instructed to present his credentials immediately after the inauguration, as ambassador from the Southern Confederacy and will ask its recognition by the United States. He will insist upon an immediate answer, and failing to get it, will retire. His failure to obtain a recognition, it is understood at Montgomery, will be followed by an attack on Porter Sumner and Pickens, and thus an issue of force will be precipitated on the new Administration.

Whether this programme will be carried out depends somewhat, probably, on the character of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address.

A Dry Goods Merchant Arrested.

London.—On Monday last, a telegram came addressed to our chief of police, from the public magistrate, at Toronto, notifying that a fugitive from the State of New York, named Wilson, a dry goods merchant of that city, upon a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. About two months since, a shop was opened opposite the city Hall, by a firm named Wood & Wilson, under the style and title of the Manchester House, the goods, with which the place was stocked, being obtained from the wholesale store of Mr. Master, of Toronto, upon credit, on presentation of letters of recommendation from a well-known firm in the old country. After making enquiries, and corresponding with the supposed writer of the references in question, Mr. Master ascertained that no such documents had ever issued from the house, and the result proved that a species of forgery had been resorted to by Woods & Wilson, to obtain possession of the goods. Mr. McMaster, on learning the true state of things, caused the apprehension of Wilson, (the other partner, Woods, being at present non est) and also arrested in London himself on Monday, to secure the remainder of the stock. Wilson without the least hesitation, delivered everything up, avowing that he knew nothing whatever of the transaction, which it appears, had been managed altogether by Woods, who, after getting his unfortunate partner into a scrape left for parts unknown. How the matter will terminate, we know not; but Wilson was taken down to Toronto yesterday, in charge of one of our constables, and the Manchester House, in the meantime remains closed.

On the 24th inst., the dwelling of Mr. McGee, and the house adjoining kept by him as a boarding-house, near King street, were both destroyed by fire. The cause was not near by had an escape. The loss is estimated at \$2,600. No insurance.

A new fashion in ladies' stockings has just come out in England. They are of woolen or cotton, but are parti-colored, dyed and white, red and black, mauve and gray. When harmonizing in color with the dress, the effect is said to be very pretty.

The Spectator says:—"We have heard that Mr. Jacob Treppe, of Gladford, who has paid great tribute to the culture of bees, had last summer 119 swarms, sold four hundred weight of honey, \$11 worth of beeswax, and a skep for \$3. He is also wintering 105 swarms. This cultivation of bees must be a profitable business."

The Queen, after anxious to extend her sympathy to any position of her subjects who may be in distress, has ordered a new set of ribbons to be manufactured at Contrary, to be called the Queen's Palace pattern, because copied from one found in the Empress's Palace at Pekin. This ribbon will certainly obtain a wide circulation and become the 'leg' for many a day.

The Star Observer says:—"No oil has yet been found in Strath. Mr. Leves is prospecting the search, however, and between digging and boring has penetrated into the bowels of old mother earth some forty feet."

And we learn that he has good reason to hope he will be successful, for the city smells decidedly strong of oil."

Singular Case of Cataplexy.—The Leader states that on Monday afternoon as constable Bailey was returning from his duty along Queen street, he saw a man standing on the sidewalk motionless and with convulsed face. On accosting him he did not reply, when the constable laid his hand upon him and found him quite insensible. He turned him over, and remained outstretched on the ground for some time, but he did not stir. He was then placed in the position he had placed in. Seeing the case was one of no ordinary character, Bailey procured a slight, and carried the man to be conveyed to the police station. Dr. Treppe was then summoned, when it was found that the man was suffering under cataplexy, every sense and faculty being suspended. The name of the man was subsequently ascertained to be James Beckett, a saddler, residing on Queen street, whither he was removed in the afternoon. The treatment adopted by his medical attendant has since somewhat revived him, but he still remains in a depressed and precarious condition.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, March 8, 1861.

## NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, Mar. 8, 1861.

Fall Wheat \$1 25  
Spring Wheat \$1 25  
Barley, 45 cts. per bush.  
Peas, 40 cts. per bush.  
Oats, 25 cts. per bush.  
Potatoes, 25 cts. per bush.  
Butter, per lb. (fresh) 17 cts.  
Cheese, 10 cts. per lb.  
Eggs, per dozen, 12 cts.  
Lard, 10 cts.  
Tallow, 12 cts.  
Pork \$6 45

## A Child Nearly Dead.

Cherry Creek, Simcoe Co., O. W.

March 8, 1861.

My child has been very ill with worms for a long time. I tried all sorts of medicine, but it did not do any good. I then sent for a doctor, who gave me a prescription for a medicine called 'Worms'.

I gave my child a package of 'Worms' and he took it. He has since been very well and has gained much weight. I am very much obliged to you for the medicine.

Respectfully Yours,

ROBERT HEPPESTALL.

Extraordinary Work of Judson's Mountain Herb Worm Tea.

Church Hill, Simcoe Co., C. W.

March 8, 1861.

I take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of your valuable Mountain Herb Worm Tea. I had a child six years of age who had been troubled for a long time with worms. I tried all sorts of medicine, but it did not do any good. I then sent for a doctor, who gave me a prescription for a medicine called 'Worms'.

I gave my child a package of 'Worms' and he took it. He has since been very well and has gained much weight. I am very much obliged to you for the medicine.

Respectfully Yours,

M. J. MALTBY.

JAMES KIRKPUR.

At Newmarket on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. Andrew Hendon, Merchant, of New York.

In Newmarket on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Wood, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. G. M. Maclean, in Toronto at the residence of Mr. H. C. Maclean, Mr. Robert Alexander of Newmarket, to Miss Margaret Davidson of this place.

By the same in Newmarket on the 25th inst., Mr. John Hickwood of King, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hickwood of Newmarket.

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## SIMPSON &amp; TRUNT

Toronto, March 8, 1861.

## SMASHEL

but are also doing

SELLING OFF

General Stock

FOR CASH

Newmarket, Feb. 20th, 1861.

Desirable Property for Sale!

THE undersigned is desirous to dispose of a desirable property, situated in the Township of York, near the Village of North York, and is offered for sale at a low price.

Apply to the undersigned, at his residence, at the corner of the Village of North York, near the Village of North York.

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## Amusement.

The quickest way to make a tall man short is to borrow all the money he has got.

An old bachelor is a traveller on life's railroad who has entirely failed to make the proper connections.

It has been well observed that advice is not disliked because it is advice, but because a few people know how to give it.

Whatever opinion may be held of the efficacy of a "stitch in time" it is easily preferable to a stitch in the side.

The half-famished victim of a cheap boarding house, when presented with his bill, refused to settle until his coffee showed the example.

Prentiss thinks if a young lady has a thousand acres of valuable land the young men are to conclude that there is sufficient ground for attachment.

A young widow was asked why she was going to wed so soon after the death of her first husband. "Oh, I said," she said, "I do it to prevent fretting myself to death on account of her Tom."

"I'm glad that this coffee don't owe me anything," said Brown, a boarder, at breakfast.

"Why?" said Smith.

"Because, I don't believe it would ever settle."

"I say, Banno, can you answer the conundrum: suppose I give you a bottle of whiskey corked with a cork; how would you get the whiskey out without pulling the cork or breaking the bottle?" "I give you that," said Banno.

"Why, pull the cork in, Yah, yah!"

"Pap," observed a youth of tender years, to his fond parent, "does the Lord know everything?"

"Yes, my son," replied the interested father. "But why do you ask such a question?" "Because our preacher, when he preaches, is so long telling him everything, I thought he wasn't posted."

In the following ambiguous passage from a modern love-letter to a young lady, we recognize a somewhat peculiar degree of compliment:—"How I wish, my dear Adeline, my engagements would permit me to go to see you! It would be like visiting some old ruin, hallowed by time, and fraught with a thousand pleasing recollections."

Dean Swift was one time solicited to preach a sermon for the benefit of the poor. When the preliminary exercises were over, through his error and selected the text:—"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." "Now," said the witty pastor, abruptly closing the book, "if you like the security, down with the dust!"

"PARING THE CENSUS."—An unmarried lady, residing not fifty miles from Hamilton, and who happens to be on the slaty side of forty, having been asked by the Census Enumerator, what her age was, she replied, "Twenty-seven." Census Enumerator:—"Are you older than your brother, Isaac?" Lady:—"Yes, Census Enumerator."—"Well, then, he has given his age at twenty-eight." Lady:—"And if he had given it at double that, he would not have been far wrong." The Enumerator vanished.—Spectator.

A JUDICIAL WHY.—Judge Norton was solemn, stern, dignified to excess. He was also all at once epistolical and sensitive to ridicule. Judge Nelson was a wit, careless of decorum, and had a sharp voice. He did not like Judge Norton. At a bar supper, Judge Norton, in an elaborate speech, referring to the early days of Wisconsin, the rude practice of that period, and the discomforts of a profession in that country, described in a tragic manner a thunderstorm which once overtook him in riding the old circuit.

"It was a night in the forest; the scene was awful, and," said the Judge, "I expected every moment the lightning would strike the tree under which I had taken shelter."

"Why, then," interrupted Nelson, in his peculiar quaver, "why in thunder, then didn't you get under another tree?"

Clippings from "Monroe."

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

It is not true that the Ministerialists stopped banqueting their chiefs, because Van-Koughnet asked twice for soup at the last dinner.

It is not true that the Duke of Newcastle was installed at Dublin as Grand Master of the Ribbon Association—He is not so green.

It is not true that Bill Mathews, the slave-catcher, has been dismissed from the magistracy; but he ought to be.

It is not true that Capt. Moodie has been appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blues, to command the S. Carolinian navy in their approaching attack on New York. He was asked to do so, but with true British spirit, exclaimed:—"E pluribus unum, never!"

It is not true that Bill Mathews the slave hunter, has been appointed Professor of the Humanities at Toronto university.

It is not true that Mr. Edmund Head and Hon. Geo. Brown, are going together on a fishing excursion up Salt Creek.

It is not true that the Leader drew the lash over the eye of the Law, making it take such a biased view of the Anderson Case.

It is not true that the urgent which made Abe Lincoln's whiskers was Bogie's Hyperion Fluid. We have the best authority for saying that it was the Collingwood Shale Oil.

Brown Money.—It is reported the Attorney General West, purposed to introduce a bill of indemnity, by which Mr. Bill Mathews, his favourite J. P. will secure the \$1,000 he has so unfortunately missed by the discharge of Anderson. In the event of this bill failing, the Southern Confederacy will see that Bill's virtue does not go unrewarded.

A GOOD OPENING.—The creation of a second government in the disjointed nation south of us, offers a good field for intelligent fish-seekers. With so many new offices to be filled, a persevering plucky politician ought to be able to squeeze himself into some comfortable berth in the state ship. We advise the disappointed Canadian politicians to emigrate. The Crown family we believe have made an offer to fill all the offices of the state of South Carolina at half the usual rates.

"They would provide for Pickens."

A North Wales paper thus begins one of its paragraphs:—"The inhabitants of Llanbedrog, and the contiguous parish of Llanfarnham, have been visited by a very severe storm, which has done much damage to the property of the parish."

A very pleasant sound has been heard in the last twenty-three letters must have.

There is some difficulty in Galt with regard to municipal matters. The Mayor, it appears, gave one vote as councillor and another as the highest rate-payer of the town, whereby the reeve and deputy reeve were elected. Judge Miller has decided that this course is illegal, and has declared the election of Morris C. Lutz and Samuel Richardson null and void. It is now said, that the Mayor has but one vote, the division will be equal, and a dead-lock will be effected.

Intelligence from Christchurch, states that there is great distress among the working classes, who, besides suffering for want of employment, are compelled to do military duty and be withdrawn from their families. Inordinant and other charges have led to the declaration of martial law on Sullivan's Island.

**FAILURE OF THE CHITON BANK.**—We learn from the *Postville People's Express* that this bank has gone the way of the national and Colonial. A few days ago the whole stock in trade was sold to the highest bidder. We anticipated its failure, and therefore advised our subscribers some months since that we would not take the notes of the Chiton Bank on account of subscriptions. The result is as we anticipated—and a good riddance it is, except to the unfortunate bill-holders.

An Armstrong gun—a 100 pounder—was lately fired at Shoeburyness, England, at 1,000 yards distance (a little over half a mile) against an old ship for a target. Pieces of paper, 12 inches square were set up for special marks, and were struck every shot.

The experiments were made with shrapnel percussion shells, each of which exploded when over it struck, and made a hole in the side of the ship about the size of an ordinary house door.

The old ship was partially plated with iron, for the purpose of testing the power of the shells. One plate was struck on the edge and split completely through, and the vessel was at last set on fire with shells filled with molten iron.

**THE FAHINE IN KANSAS.**—A despatch received in New York on Thursday, announces the arrival of a messenger from Hunter county, with heart-rending tales of the suffering for want of food and clothing in the extreme southwestern part of the state. He reports the winter as being the most severe yet experienced in Southern Kansas.

Snow, has fallen to the depth of eighteen feet on the level. The cold is intense, and stock of all descriptions is dying off with fearful rapidity. Most of the inhabitants are reduced to buffalo meat alone, and not a team is able to make the journey through the snow.

For sale of all descriptions is dying off with fearful rapidity. Most of the inhabitants are reduced to buffalo meat alone, and not a team is able to make the journey through the snow.

The messenger walked twenty-six miles before finding a track after leaving the settlement, and twenty miles before reaching Emporia, where he took a stage.

**Colonel Prince, writing from Algoma to the Windsor Herald, says:** "We are now in mid-winter, and a fiercer winter I never passed. It is far superior to anything I ever experienced in Essex, or any where else, and not colder, if so, with a bountiful and delightful snow of four feet deep, which protects and fertilizes our lands, and does us much good."

The ground is seldom frozen here; and its quality, for farming purposes, is equal to any in Essex or Kent, or any part of Upper Canada, and we are so healthy that a doctor cannot live here—we have not one within two hundred miles of us!"

**TWO PRINCES OF WALES.**—The Historical Magazine has an article entitled "Two Princes of Wales visiting the United States at the same time," in which it shows, that had the line of Henry VIII been carried into effect, the line of Royal succession would have changed that the present Duke of Buckingham would be King of England now, and his son, the Marquis of Clanor, who visited this country last summer, would be Prince of Wales, instead of Albert Edward.

It is no less strange that, but for the law of the Protestant succession, by which the Catholic members of the Stuart line were deprived of all rights on account of their religion, the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel, would now be King of England.

**PRESENTS FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.**—Yesterday morning a messenger from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, passed through this city for Chicago, with some presents for the Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor of that city. The presents consist of two beautiful pointer dogs—a male and a female—and two valuable Southdown sheep, a ram and a ewe.

The gifts were brought all the way from England for Mayor Wentworth, to be presented to him as an appreciation of his services rendered during the Prince's visit to our sister city.—*Detroit Tribune.*

**PROSPECTUS OF A New and Improved Map of our Country.**

Undersigned, Projector and Publisher of Descriptive Maps of the Provinces and Counties of Ontario, and of the City and County of Toronto, and of the City and County of York, and of the City and County of Peel, and of the City and County of Halton, and of the City and County of Hamilton, and of the City and County of Niagara, and of the City and County of Westchester, and of the City and County of Dutchess, and of the City and County of Sullivan, and of the City and County of Ulster, and of the City and County of Albany, and of the City and County of Rensselaer, and of the City and County of Saratoga, and of the City and County of Warren, and of the City and County of Yates, and of the City and County of Hamilton, and of the City and County of Ontario, and of the City and County of York, and of the City and County of Peel, and of the City and County of Halton, and of the City and County of Hamilton, and of the City and County of Niagara, and of the City and County of Westchester, and of 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